



1—American troops parade in Paris on Independence day. 2—Djemal Pasha, Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, condemned to death by a Turkish court-martial. 3—General Haig decorating Major General Squires, U. S. A.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Treaty and League of Nations Stir Up Lively Debate in the Senate.

SHANTUNG AWARD SCORED

Charge is Made That Gift of Chinese Province is Price of Japan's Signature—Warning of Peril of War—What Shall Be Done With Mexico?—Daylight Law Saved by President.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"Many people have thought that the mere signing of the treaty with Germany marks the ending of the world peril. The situation today is still serious. The world's statesmanship will be sorely tried in the next few years.

"The peace conference has been history's greatest instance of a united world statesmanship directing the moral and material resources of the world's family of nations. To allow the spirit behind it to disintegrate at this moment of emergency, when united action is imperative, would be fatal to all the hopes of permanent peace with which we entered the war.

"Out of it all has come the most important international document ever drawn—the treaty of peace with Germany—a document which not only meets the issues of the present war, but also lays down new agreements of the most helpful and most hopeful character. The nations are bound together to avert another world catastrophe, backward peoples are given a new hope for their future; several racial entities are liberated to form new states; a beginning is made toward removing unjust economic restrictions, and the great military autocracies of central Europe are destroyed as the first step in a general disarmament.

"The treaty is, of course, not all that we had hoped for. Too many conflicting interests were involved. Nearly every one will find in it weaknesses, both of omission and commission.

"I come home pleased, but not over-complacent with the outcome of the last six months; hopeful, but not in the least unmindful of the problems yet to be solved."

These are the words of Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state. They sound like both fact and sense. Therefore they are welcome in these topsy-turvy days.

Admitting that the League of Nations is the hope of the world, is it one that America can accept in justice to herself? That is what the United States senate is trying to find out. It is the question of the hour. So many shades of individual opinion are held among the senators that acceptance or rejection can hardly be said to be a party question. Anyway, the Republican view is presumably correctly set forth in the following official statement by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican national committee:

"The situation respecting the league covenant is simply this:

"There must be effective reservations. These reservations must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must either eliminate article 10 entirely or so modify it that our own congress shall be morally as well as legally free after a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw hindrance or conditions of any kind, upon giving suitable notice.

"It is up to the administration to decide whether it will or will not accept these essential guarantees of

American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations."

Curiously enough these several questions—distinctly American and therefore presumably of the highest importance to this country—have temporarily been lost sight of in a burst of senatorial indignation over the action of the peace conference by which Shantung—probably China's richest province, with 30,000,000 people, the birthplace of Confucius—is given to Japan.

President Wilson presented the treaty to the senate July 10. He said that the treaty was nothing less than a world settlement and it was not possible for him in his address to summarize it; he would attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose. He offered to be at the service of the senate or the foreign relations committee. He did not mention the Shantung provision, or the Monroe doctrine, or our obligations under article X. Typical expressions of opinion regarding his address follow:

"The address," said Senator Swanson, Democrat, Virginia, "is magnificent, able, eloquent and inspiring. The reasons presented for the ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations, were strong, cogent and unanswerable."

"Soothing, mellifluous and uninforming," was the comment of Senator McCormick, Illinois.

Taking its stand on President Wilson's principle of "open covenants openly arrived at," the senate committee on foreign relations to consider the peace treaty met Monday. Senator Johnson, California, brought forward a resolution embodying a demand for data of every character relating to the treaty and its formulation. It called for the suppressed plan for a League of Nations submitted to the peace conference by President Wilson, which the president admits was rejected in favor of the British plan, and also called for the stenographic reports of the peace negotiations. It was adopted Tuesday by the committee.

Tuesday, after a heated debate, the senate, without a record vote, adopted Senator Lodge's resolution calling on President Wilson to submit to the senate the text of the secret treaty negotiated last year by Japan and Germany and all other data showing overtures made by the mikado's government to the central powers during the war.

Throughout the debate the fighting revolved about the Shantung incident. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, charged that the Shantung peninsula was "the purchase price for Japan's signature to the League of Nations covenant." Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a Republican member of the foreign relations committee, called it a "bribe," and Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican, denounced it as "an outrage" and "a betrayal."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska undertook to defend Japan's right to Shantung, but Senator Williams of Mississippi, Democratic member of the foreign relations committee, frankly admitted that if President Wilson had not yielded in the Shantung affair Japan would have broken off from the allies and negotiated a separate treaty with Germany. Realizing the close relations between Senator Williams and the White House, senators attached much importance to the Mississippi member's statement that Japan would never give up Shantung again without a war.

"If that's the challenge we might as well settle it now," said Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican.

Thursday was marked by lively senate proceedings. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, called upon the league supporters to join him in securing a referendum. Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, made an address warning the danger of war with Japan and pointing out that such a war would be "Great Britain's opportunity to regain commercial and financial supremacy from us." The senate adopted Senator Borah's resolution demanding the text of the United States protest at Paris against the Shantung award.

President Wilson, seeing the league making no headway, and receiving no invitation to appear before the foreign relations committee, began issuing invitations to Republican senators to

visit him at the White House to discuss the treaty. Senator McCumber, North Dakota, an outstanding supporter of the treaty and the league, was the first caller Thursday. Senator Colt, Rhode Island, was the second.

What shall be done with Mexico? This question almost rivals the League of Nations in interest. Nobody seems ready with a complete program, but official Washington is guessing that something will be done soon. Reports come from abroad that the administration is pledged to intervention. This is officially denied.

Wednesday Mrs. John W. Correll, whose tragic experience is well known, arrived in Washington with her fatherless son. She hopes to meet the president. A list of 170 Americans murdered in Mexico since 1915 was made public by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. Mrs. Correll said she was leading the ghosts of the 500 Americans who had been murdered in Mexico since 1910.

The exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based upon the ground that it had been unable to give proof of intention to observe international obligations. Aside from the murder of foreigners—human life is cheap these days—money matters will probably force action. Americans have about \$655,000,000 invested in Mexico; Great Britain about \$670,000,000; France about \$235,000,000; Spain, Holland and other countries about \$265,000,000.

Great Britain and France hold the United States responsible for the Mexican situation, under the Monroe doctrine and under the policy pursued since 1910. They want Mexico put in position so that this property will not be confiscated and payment will be resumed on national and other debts.

In short, every indication points to a probable intervention by the United States, acting as mandatory for the League of Nations. The alternative—which is unthinkable—is that foreign nations will be allowed to intervene, in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

President Wilson has vetoed the agricultural appropriation bill, giving as his reason the fact that included in it was a section repealing the daylight saving law. Debates in congress indicate that the farmers were all against the law, and did nothing to support it. Aside from the actual merit of the law, students of government approve the veto on the ground that legislation of this kind is vicious. Legislation by rider is never necessary, and is favored only by legislators who want to avoid responsibility. The house failed to pass the bill over the veto.

Proceedings in congress seem to indicate that the present "dry" spell will be prolonged and unrelieved. There are several preliminaries to the termination of war-time prohibition—and they all take time. First the treaty must be ratified. Then peace must be proclaimed. Finally complete demobilization of the army must be achieved. Apparently the length of the dry spell depends largely upon how Germany and other countries behave.

Don't think for a moment that the high cost of living is not receiving its share of attention these days. The federal trade commission has reported an approaching domination by the packers of all important foods in the United States. The department of justice has begun the investigation of a "\$100,000,000 food combine" among the canners. Several resolutions have been introduced in the house within the week calling for congressional investigation into prices and the cost of living. People who moved out rather than submit to an increase in rent, have found all the furniture storage warehouses full, with waiting lists. In 47 leading cities in 27 states 89 per cent of all the household storage space is occupied. And finally, "the apex of our woe, it now costs more to save our dough"—which is to say that at least one bank has raised the price of safety deposit boxes 50 cents a year.

In the meantime, if anyone lacks exciting reading, the newspapers are full of every possible variety and size of strike, with more in prospect.

LEAGUE CERTAIN WILSON DECLARES

PRESIDENT IN OPENING SPEECHES OF OUR VOICES HIGH HOPES.

WORLD WAITS FOR US

Future Free From War If America Carries Out Her Pledges, Says Executive.

"By Mt. Clemens News Bureau." St. Louis (Special).—Displaying a high confidence that his fellow-citizens in the great majority agree with him in his desire to end war forever, and that they will see to it that the peace treaty with its League of Nations inclusion is ratified by the Senate, President Wilson is making a successful way across the country on the long journey he has undertaken for the purpose of laying before the plain people a report of his work in Paris and explaining to them just what the League means.

Thus far in his travels he has everywhere met with warm greetings, both in the great halls where he has spoken formally and in the little cross-road hamlets where his train has halted at times and he has exchanged words with the villagers who pressed forward to greet him. He feels, and does not hesitate to say so when chatting with his traveling companions, that the American people want no more of war and want to become part of the League so that there may be no more war. He struck his keynote when he said in his first address, in Columbus, Ohio:

"This treaty was not intended merely to end this single war. It is meant as a notice to every government who in the future will attempt this thing (what Germany attempted) that mankind will unite to inflict the same punishment. There is no national triumph to be recorded in this treaty. There is no glory sought for any particular nation. The thought of the statesmen collected around that table was of their people, of the sufferings they had gone through, of the losses they had incurred, of that great throbbing heart which was so depressed, so forlorn, so sad in every memory it had of the five tragical years that have gone by. Let us never forget those years, my fellow-countrymen; let us never forget the purpose, high and disinterested, with which America lent its strength, not for its own glory but for the defense of mankind.

"As I said, this treaty was not intended merely to end this war. It was intended to prevent any similar war. I wonder if some of the opponents of the League of Nations have forgotten the promises we made our people before we went to that peace table. We had taken by process of law the flower of our youth from every countryside, from every household, and we told those mothers and fathers and sisters and wives and sweethearts that we were taking those men to fight a war which would end business of that sort, and if we do not end it, if we do not do the best that human concert of action can do to end it, we are of all men the most unfaithful—the most unfaithful to the loving hearts who suffered in this war, the most unfaithful to those households bowed in grief and yet lifted with the feeling that the lad laid down his life for a great thing, and, among other things, in order that other lads might never have to do the same thing.

"That is what the League of Nations is for—to end this war justly and then not merely to serve notice on governments which could contemplate the same thing Germany contemplated that they will do so at their peril, but also concerning the combination of power which will prove to them that they will do it at their peril. It is ideal to say that the world 'is' combined against you; but it is persuasive to say the world 'is' combined against you. The League of Nations is the only thing that can prevent the recurrence of this dreadful catastrophe and redeem our promises."

A League of Nations would have prevented the late conflict, the President asserted, explaining:

"I did not meet a single public man who did not admit these things; that Germany would not have gone into this war if she thought Great Britain was going into it, and that she most certainly would never have gone into it had she dreamed America was going into it. And they all admit that a nation before hand that the greatest powers of the world would combine to prevent this sort of thing would prevent it absolutely."

Applause and cheers greeted each declaration of the President that wars might be avoided in future by the operations of the League.

He pointed out other important features of the peace treaty—how it was the redemption of weak nations, giving them freedom which otherwise they never could have won; how it says "these people have a right to live their own lives under governments which they themselves choose," and how that is the American principle and I was glad to fight for it that was the very heart of the treaty, he said.

He drew attention to the section of the treaty which is "a magna charta of labor," which shall dispose of the hours, conditions and remunerations of labor. "It forecasts the day," he said, "when ought to have come long ago, when statesmen will realize that no nation is fortunate which is not happy, whose people are not contented, contented in their lives and fortunate in the circumstances of their lives."

In conclusion, the President said he felt certain the treaty will be accepted, and was only impatient of the delay. He added: "Do you realize, my fellow-citizens, that the whole world is waiting on America? The only country in the world that is trusted today is the United States, and the world is waiting to see if its trust is justified."

Mr. Wilson's Indianapolis speech was, like the one at Columbus, an explanation of the League, an appeal for its ratification, and a prediction that it was sure to come into being.

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TO EMMA BAILEY

Thomas C. Kelley vs. Robert L. Bailey et ux.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16918

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the residence of the defendant Emma Bailey is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon careful diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 16th day of Nov. 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

MARGARET H. CLEMENTS vs. J. H. N. CLEMENTS

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16326

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John N. Clements is justly indebted to the complainant and that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte to him.

This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 4th day of October, 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.

S. E. N. Moore, Sol.

October 4, 11, 18, 25, 1919

An eight-hour day for all classes of Swedish labor is now ready to be introduced into parliament. Special legislation will be necessary for seamen and for workers in mines. The proposals, if passed, will come into force June 1, 1920, and lapse December 31, 1923. The immediate effect of the proposed bill is an enormous fall in the price of stocks, as manufacturers assert that wages now being paid will make it impossible for Swedish factories to continue production.

It is stated that the Australian coal mine owners have agreed to increase miners' wages 22½ per cent and that the commonwealth government, simultaneously, has sanctioned an increase in the price of coal. The premier of New South Wales objects to the new arrangement, saying it would cost New South Wales \$500,000 annually. Acting Premier Watt of Australia, however, says the coal shortage is grave and opposition by New South Wales may result in the most serious dislocation of the industry Australia has ever seen.

The executive committee of Duluth and St. Louis county readjustment committee favored granting striking bricklayers \$1 an hour. Before the war the men got 85 cents, and for the past year 90 cents. The contractors agreed to accept recommendations of the committee.

TO GEO. L. CONATZER

Hattie Conatzer vs. Geo. L. Conatzer

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox Co. No. 16331

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Geo. L. Conatzer is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 16th day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.

R. A. Brown, Sol.

Sept. 20, 27 October 6, 13, 1919

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

The insolvency of the estate of Charles P. McNabb, deceased, having been suggested by the undersigned to the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, and an order predicated thereon having been made, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly authenticated, in the manner prescribed by law on or before the first day of January, 1920 or the same will be forever barred both in law and in equity.

Dated at Knoxville, Tenn., on this 8th day of Sept., 1919

W. K. Anderson, Administrator

Estate of Charles P. McNabb, Deceased

Sept. 13, 20, 27 Oct. 4, 1919

TO FRANK BROWN

Edwin S. Gardner vs. The Hal Tate Clothing Co. et al

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox county No. 16964

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Brown is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 25th day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, C. & M.

Anderson & Thompson, Sols

Sept. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO JOHN P. LANE

Mary Badgett vs. John P. Lane et al

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16777

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John P. Lane is justly indebted to the complainant Mary Badgett and he is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him and an original attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

S. E. Hodges, Sol.

Sept. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

TO CHARLES A. DOUGHERTY

Persie Underwood Dougherty vs. Charles A. Dougherty

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16951

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles A. Dougherty is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 25th day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, C. & M.

Donaldson & Montgomery Sol's.

Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO WILLIAM A. BRUART N

Mattie Brunton vs. William A. Bruarton

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16957

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant William A. Bruarton is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, C. & M.

Fowler & Fowler, Sols.

Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO OLIVER BAILEY

Bessie Bailey vs. Oliver Bailey

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16966

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Oliver Bailey is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 25th day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.

C. W. Culton, Sol.

Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO ALBERT BRIGHT

Florence Bright vs. Albert Bright

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16983

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Albert Bright is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 23rd day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master

Thos. J. Cline, Sol.

Sept. 27 October, 4 11 18 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO J. M. GUIDER

Jennings Fruit Co. vs. J. M. Guider et al.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16988

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant J. M. Guider is justly indebted to the complainant, Jennings Fruit Co. and that he is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 27th day of Sept. 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

Cates & Price, Sols.

Sept. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

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